

**ДО КАКВА СТЕПЕН ЙОРДАНСКИТЕ ТЪРГОВСКИ БАНКИ РАЗЧИТАТ  
НА ЕЛЕКТРОННОТО РАЗКРИВАНЕ НА СЧЕТОВОДНА  
ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ЗА РАЦИОНАЛИЗИРАНЕ НА КРЕДИТНИТЕ СИ  
РЕШЕНИЯ В СВЕТЛИНАТА НА КОРОНА КРИЗАТА**

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**Резюме:** Това изследване има за цел да установи до каква степен йорданските търговски банки зависят от електронното разкриване на счетоводна информация, за да рационализират своите кредитни решения в светлината на кризата с коронавируса. Проучването включва всички (23) йордански търговски банки, а извадката се състои от (81) респонденти - кредитни служители и служители в кредитните отдели в тези банки. В проучването се стига до заключението, че йорданските търговски банки разчитат на електронно оповестяване на отчета за финансовото състояние, отчета за приходите и разходите, отчета на паричните потоци и отчета за собствения капитал, за да рационализират своите кредитни решения в светлината на кризата с коронавируса. Препоръчва се йорданските търговски банки да обърнат повече внимание на извеждане на данни в отчета за финансовото състояние, в който счетоводната информация се разкрива по електронен път на базата на текущо начисляване, и да представят основните групи фирмени сметки и задълженията към кредиторите и собствениците.

**Ключови думи:** йордански търговски банки, електронно оповестяване, счетоводна информация, кредитни решения, корона криза

**JEL:** G28, M4, M41, G32

**THE EXTENT TO WHICH JORDANIAN COMMERCIAL BANKS RELY ON  
ELECTRONIC DISCLOSURE OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION TO  
RATIONALIZE THEIR CREDIT DECISIONS IN LIGHT OF THE CORONA  
CRISIS**

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**Abstract:** This study aims to identify the extent to which Jordanian commercial banks depend on electronic disclosure of accounting information to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis. The study population included all (23) Jordanian commercial banks, and the sample consisted of (81) respondents from credit officials and workers in the credit departments in these banks. The study concluded that Jordanian commercial banks rely on electronic disclosure in the statement of financial position, the income statement, the cash flow list, and the list of shareholders' equity published electronically to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis. The study recommended that Jordanian commercial banks pay more attention to displaying data in the statement of financial position, in which accounting information is disclosed electronically on an accrual basis, and to show the main groups of company accounts and their obligations towards lenders and owners.

**Key words:** Jordanian commercial banks, electronic disclosure, accounting information, credit decisions, the Corona crisis

**JEL:** G28, M4, M41, G32

### **Introduction**

The financial profession, like any other profession, plays a major role in the society in which it performs its functions. Despite the different rules and assets that depend on it in the performance of its activities in business organizations, it is a science that aims to indicate the financial situation and measure the results of the operations of economic activities performed by these organizations (Syaeid, 2019). The nature of the accounting work is based on depicting the financial situation and business results in the financial statements and expressing an opinion on the credibility of preparing them according to the generally accepted accounting principles.

Since the objective of setting credit policies for commercial banks is to provide specific factors and frameworks that will be used to guide credit officials in making decisions related to granting credit or not (Nurunnabi, 2021). The commercial banks are concerned with creating these frameworks, which constitute the sure guarantee to maintain their strength and the proper use of their money, which is the basis for success.

Commercial banks' reliance on electronic disclosure of accounting information to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis makes them constantly aware of the financial performance of business organizations (Song & Zhou, 2021). As the financial performance is the main axis around which the efforts of the organizations are focused, and also contributes positively to providing useful, appropriate and timely information for making credit decisions (Haghighi, 2015). Thus, evaluating the financial performance of organizations helps commercial banks to know the weaknesses and strengths of the organizations before making the decision to grant them credit.

And the Corona disease crisis, which is considered one of the worst health and humanitarian crises resulted in many negative repercussions on the economy and greatly affected all citizens and members of Jordanian society, who were greatly affected as a result of the disruption of economic activities. Like other economic sectors, the banking sector was affected by the slowdown in economic activities that led to the downturn. Jordan, like other countries in the world, witnessed cases of imposing curfews, closing shops, and disrupting various interests.

**The problem of the study and its elements:**

Jordanian commercial banks are considered part of the Jordanian banking system, and they are called upon to rely on electronic disclosure of accounting information to rationalize their credit decisions granted to their corporate clients. The companies' cash liquidity needs, at a time when economic activities were halted, and their negative effects were reflected in the volume of deposits on the one hand. On the other hand, the productive sectors are no longer able to meet their financial obligations to banks, not to mention the greater challenge represented by shifts towards digital transactions and away from dealing with banknotes as a carrier of the virus. These repercussions imposed on commercial banks a reality that requires them to pay more attention to electronic disclosure of accounting information to rationalize their credit decisions when granting credit. The purpose of the study can be achieved by answering the following questions:

*The first question:* To what extent do Jordanian commercial banks rely on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the balance sheet to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis?

*The second question:* To what extent do Jordanian commercial banks rely on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the income statement to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis?

*The third question:* To what extent do Jordanian commercial banks rely on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the list of cash flows to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis?

*The Fourth question:* To what extent do Jordanian commercial banks rely on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the list of shareholders' rights to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis?

**Objectives of the study:**

This study seeks to identify the extent to which commercial banks rely on electronic disclosure of accounting information to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis, by achieving the following objectives:

1. Identifying the extent to which Jordanian commercial banks rely on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the list of financial positions to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis.

2. Clarifying the extent to which Jordanian commercial banks rely on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the income statement to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis.

3. Revealing the extent to which Jordanian commercial banks rely on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the list of cash flows to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis.

4. Clarifying the extent to which Jordanian commercial banks rely on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the list of shareholders' rights to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis.

#### **The importance of the study:**

The importance of this study is due to the importance of electronic disclosure of accounting information in commercial banks, which rely on this disclosure a lot in making their credit decisions. Hence, it contributes to its service and enhances its ability to deal with lists that contain the high quality and most useful information disclosed in credit decisions. Its importance also comes from the fact that it helps raise professional and academic awareness of the need to study the importance of electronic disclosure of accounting information in commercial banks and achieve greater awareness and understanding of it.

#### **Hypotheses of the study:**

This study is based on the following hypotheses:

***The first hypothesis:*** states that Jordanian commercial banks rely on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the list of financial positions to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis.

***The second hypothesis:*** states that Jordanian commercial banks rely on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the income statement to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis.

***The third hypothesis:*** states that Jordanian commercial banks rely on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the list of cash flows to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis.

***The fourth hypothesis:*** states that Jordanian commercial banks rely on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the list of shareholders' rights to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis.

#### **Terms of the study:**

***Electronic disclosure of accounting information:*** The company publishes all or some of the data and accounting information related to it on its website, through the use of the international information network (Internet) to display the company's information, whether it is financial or non-financial information, to achieve the purposes of the beneficiaries of those the information.

***Electronically published financial statements:*** It includes reports, statements and financial statements published electronically via the Internet and prepared by accountants to show the results of the business practiced by the Commercial Bank during the financial period and the rights of the owners and depict the financial position of the bank at the end of the financial period, and it includes four main lists: (List Financial position, income statement, cash flow statement, equity statement).

***Credit Decision Making:*** It is the process of evaluating alternatives to choose the appropriate alternative related to granting loans required by companies based on a

set of frameworks, controls, policies, periodic instructions and elements governing the lending process applied by commercial banks.

**Corona crisis (Covid-19):** It is a sudden event that resulted in a kind of clear threat to the current and stable situation and led to a change in the natural conditions in the world, and the Coronavirus was discovered in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China on December 31, 2019 AD. Since that date, the virus began to spread rapidly and moved to most countries of the world, and was considered by the World Health Organization as a pandemic of the era, which poses a great danger to individuals and societies, and the number of people infected with this virus at the end of April of this year 2022 reached nearly (498) million infections around the world and more than (six million) deaths.

**The approach of the study:**

A field study in which the descriptive-analytical method was followed, to identify the extent to which commercial banks depend on electronic disclosure of accounting information to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis from the point of view of credit officials and workers in the credit departments in these banks.

**Community and sample of the study:**

The study population consists of all 23 commercial banks in Jordan, according to what was mentioned in the monthly report of the Amman Stock Exchange, for February of the year 2022, which are: Al-Arabi, Housing, Jordanian Money, Jordanian National, Jordan, Arab Investment, Union, Cairo Amman, Jordanian Kuwaiti, Jordanian Islamic, Commercial, Arab Banking, Jordan Investment, National Kuwait, Auda, International Islamic Arab, Lebanon and Diaspora, Societe Generale, Citibank, Egyptian Real Estate, HSBC Bank, Standard Chartered, Al-Rafidain. As for the study sample, a simple random sample was taken from credit officials and workers in credit departments in Jordanian commercial banks. About the study sample, it was chosen randomly by distributing questionnaires electronically to these banks, with an average of (5) questionnaires in each of these banks, and the number of distributed questionnaires reached (115) questionnaires. (78) Questionnaires were retrieved and (67.8%) of the total distributed questionnaires were subjected to statistical analysis.

**Data collection instrument:**

The questionnaire was chosen from among the data collection tools, and it consisted of statements that were built, configured, and distributed to the members of the sample unit and using evaluative expressions to determine the importance of the answers of the researched sample. A five-point Likert scale was used to determine the degree of the relative importance of each statement of the questionnaire (5 points strongly agree, 4 points agree, 3 points somewhat agree, 2 points disagree, and one point is not completely agreed). The questionnaire was also subjected to several tests:

1. Validity: the questionnaire was presented to professors with experience and competence and a panel of arbitrators specialized in the science of finance and accounting to judge its validity as a tool for data collection, and the proposed amendments were made by them.

2. Reliability: The internal consistency was tested to determine the reliability of the data collection tool using Cronbach's alpha coefficient, which amounted to (84.9%), which is a very good percentage.

### **Sources of data and information gathering**

Two types of information sources were relied upon, as follows:

1. Secondary data: where reference was made to library sources and a review of previous literature, to develop the theoretical framework for this study, specifically finance and accounting books and written and published scientific materials on the subject of the study.
2. Primary data: they are the data obtained through a questionnaire that was designed in a way that fits with the hypotheses adopted in this study.

### **The limits of the study:**

1. Spatial limits: they were limited to the 23 commercial banks in Jordan.
2. Human limits: A sample of credit officers and workers in credit departments in Jordanian commercial banks were selected.
3. Temporal limits: The study was conducted during the period between the beginning of January 2022 and the end of March 2022.

### **Previous studies:**

The study of Elsayed & Abd Erhim (2020) aimed to measure the impact of the spread of the emerging coronavirus on the Egyptian stock market sectors, by measuring daily new cases of coronavirus and new coronavirus deaths. The results showed that the return of the Egyptian stock market showed sensitivity to daily infections and cumulative deaths, more cases of cumulative injuries or daily deaths.

The study of Bennia, and Shareet, (2020) aimed to demonstrate the impact of creditworthiness criteria and indicators known as Cs 5 on credit decision-making in Algerian banks. 5 In terms of reputation, financial capacity, capital, guarantees provided by the client, and the circumstances surrounding it and making the credit decision.

Hamadou's study (2019) examined the role of creditworthiness agencies in achieving efficiency and stability in financial markets, as they are the most important sources of financial information and the complexity of their characteristics, as the availability of sufficient information for dealers in these markets makes the financial market efficient. It was also found that the role of agencies contributes to providing the authorities that deal with the financial market in making investment decisions and assessing risks.

Heidhues & Patel (2018) aimed to demonstrate the role of accounting information in decision-making in a German dairy factory, where the political, economic, and cultural aspects related to decision-making were studied. The results of the study showed that there is a role for accounting information in making decisions. The results also showed the presence of several factors that affect the interpretation of accounting information, such as cultural and personal factors.

### **What distinguishes the current study?**

What distinguishes this study is that it has studied the extent to which Jordanian commercial banks rely on electronic disclosure of accounting information to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis. The study sheds light on the extent to which Jordanian commercial banks (the study community) keep pace with the financial and accounting systems, concepts, and models that use the Internet as a regulatory framework to ensure the accuracy, truthfulness, and integrity of the financial information presented in the electronically published financial statements.

### **Electronic disclosure of accounting information**

In the light of the knowledge economy, companies tended to publish their various accounting information through their websites on the Internet. Companies that publish this information on the Internet achieve better relationships with stakeholders associated with the company such as investors, shareholders, suppliers, and customers, and they reduce the communication costs required to inquire about this information that is important to them (Abdel Moneim, 2015).

Electronic disclosure of accounting information is one of the methods of accounting disclosure that depends on the possibility of making use of modern communication technology means in communicate the results of the work carried out by the company to meet the needs of the users of accounting statements and reports of accounting data and information (Helweh, 2018).

The electronic disclosure of accounting information has been affected by several technological, economic, political, social and cultural variables. Perhaps the most important of these variables are those related to information and communication technology that contributed to shaping the features of that disclosure. Information and communications technology has approached the temporal and spatial limits, and many companies have realized the need to take advantage of the enormous technological potential of the Internet in the rapid spread of information.

Oyelere, (2013) defines electronic disclosure of accounting information as the company publishing all or some of the accounting data and information related to it on its website. Others define it as the distribution of accounting data and performance information for companies using the World Wide Web (Ashbaugh, 2009, p: 241).

We conclude from the foregoing that electronic disclosure of accounting information means that the company establishes one or more websites on the international information network to disseminate information that the company deems to cover large segments of network users. Electronic disclosure of accounting information is the company publishing a complete set of annual financial statements or periodic financial reports or linking these lists to an official website, or all of the above.

#### **Basic financial statements published electronically**

The basic financial statements constitute outputs of the accounting operations published electronically, and consist of the following:

*First:* The list of financial positions published electronically (Walgenbach et al, 2016).

*Second:* The cash flow statement is published electronically (Oliver et al., 2019).

*Third:* The list of property rights is published electronically (Walgenbach et al, 2016).

#### **Credit decisions:**

Bank credit is one of the most important banking services that banks provide to beneficiaries. At the same time, it is considered one of the most important banking activities that bring profitable revenues as a result of banks receiving bank deposits and then operating them as a financial intermediary between savers and investors. Bank credit also contributes to directing economic activity towards investment projects in general and strategic investment projects (Al-Jazrawi and Al-Nuaimi, 2010).

Credit is defined as "the trust that the commercial bank attaches to a person when it places at their disposal a sum of money or guarantees them in it for a specific period agreed upon between the two parties. At the end of it, the borrower fulfills their obligations, in return for a certain return that the bank obtains from the borrower represented in interests, commissions and expenses." (Al-Mutairi, 2012).

After that, a decision of approval or rejection of the lending request is issued by the competent authority in the bank. The bank's board of directors determines the competence of this body within the framework of approving the bank's general policy for lending. If it turns out that the value of the credit facility request exceeds a certain credit ceiling according to the authority of the authority authorized to decide to grant credit, or the request has a special nature and circumstances, in this case, it is presented to the bank's board of directors for a decision (Al-Zubaidi, 2018).

We conclude that making credit decisions related to the bank's approval to grant a required loan to a client is based on a set of frameworks and foundations required by the lending policy set by the bank and in accordance with the regulations and instructions issued by it. The credit decision goes through several integrated and interconnected stages that lead to deciding to grant credit accurately and clearly that meets the credit controls and procedures, starting from the stage of the client's submission and study of the loan application. Also, the customer is inquired about, his ability to pay is assessed, the guarantee required is determined, and a decision is taken to grant it until it is paid by the customer.

#### **Corona disease crisis:**

The spread of the Coronavirus (Covid-19) has caused a global economic crisis that led to great losses in the global financial markets, the closure of factories, companies, and government institutions, the laying off of workers' services in many sectors, and the weak demand for goods and services, which led to a rise in the indebtedness of some countries. Economists have estimated the potential for pandemic losses to be more than \$2 trillion (Elsayed & Abd Erhim, 2020).

Based on the foregoing, the spread of the Coronavirus (Covid-19) affected many activities of economic life, including financial ones, especially when working in conditions of uncertainty, which increased in light of the outbreak of the virus. When preparing and reviewing the financial statements, they are disclosed by relying on international standards, which take into account some expected changes in the future, which have an impact on the electronically published financial statements and the extent to which commercial banks rely on them to rationalize their credit decisions in light of this crisis.

#### **Analyzing results and testing hypotheses**

First: the results of the descriptive statistics: Arithmetic means and standard deviations were found to the extent to which Jordanian commercial banks depend on electronic disclosure of accounting information to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis. The results were as follows:

*Table 1. Arithmetic means and standard deviations of the extent to which banks rely on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the statement of financial position to rationalize credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis*

Level	Rank	S.D	Mean	Statements	No
High	7	.7175	3.746	The statement of financial position, in which the accounting information is disclosed electronically, is relied upon because it presents the data on an accrual basis	1
High	6	.7885	3.757	The accounting information disclosed in the list of the main groups of the company's accounts and obligations towards lenders and owners is viewed electronically.	2



Level	Rank	S.D	Mean	Statements	No
High	1	.6365	3.971	Reliance is placed on what the electronically published statement of financial position shows of the relationships between the main groups of company accounts for a certain period of time	3
High	3	.7404	3.846	The electronically disclosed list of accounting information reflects a clear picture of the company's financial position and provides information about the amount of liquidity	4
High	4	.6593	3.807	The accounting information disclosed in the list is viewed electronically as it provides information about the nature and volume of investments in the company's resources	5
High	2	.7118	3.853	The statement of financial position shows the accounting information disclosed about the various depreciation resulting from the company's practice of its various activities	6
High	5	.5874	3.778	The electronically published list is relied upon to know the amounts related to the company's assets and liabilities electronically disclosed on the specified date	7
<b>High</b>			<b>3.822</b>	Overall Mean	

The previous Table 1 indicates that the computational circles of the extent to which commercial banks rely on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the statement of financial position to rationalize credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis was at a high level of dependence, and ranged between 3.971 - 3.746. One statement came at the high level and the rest of the statements were at the average level, as the arithmetic means of the general total reached (3.822), while the low values of the standard deviations indicate the extent to which the values of this variable are dispersed from the arithmetic mean of all statements. It confirms that the answers of the study sample are close and similar to some extent.

*Table 2. Arithmetic mean and standard deviations of the extent to which banks rely on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the income statement to rationalize credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis*

Level	Rank	S.D	Mean	Statements	No
High	3	.9420	3.807	The accounting information disclosed electronically in the income statement shows net profit or loss during a specified period of time	8
High	6	.8349	3.725	The income statement measures the accounting information disclosed electronically to the extent of the success of the company's operations for a limited period of time	9
High	5	.7082	3.740	The income statement is relied upon to know the accounting information disclosed electronically because it shows the shareholders' equity at the beginning and end of the period	10
High	2	.9538	3.875	The electronically published income statement is used to assess the feasibility of investments and the returns arising from the company	11
High	4	.8523	3.750	The list is relied upon to know the accounting information disclosed electronically because it shows the	12

Level	Rank	S.D	Mean	Statements	No
				result of the operational operations practiced by the company	
High	7	.8159	3.728	Explanations of changes in assets and liabilities in the income statement are viewed to know the accounting information disclosed electronically	13
High	1	.8269	3.939	The income statement shows the accounting information disclosed electronically, the results of the activities carried out by the company, and it shows all its revenues and expenses	14
<b>High</b>			<b>3.794</b>	<b>Overall Mean</b>	

The previous Table 2 indicates that the extent to which Jordanian commercial banks relied on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the income statement to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis was at a high level of dependence. Their arithmetic means ranged from 3.939 - 3.728, and all items came with a high level of dependence. The arithmetic mean of the general total was (3.794), while the low values of the standard deviations indicate the extent to which the values of this variable are dispersed from the arithmetic mean of all statements, confirming that the answers of the study sample are close and similar to some extent.

*Table 3. Arithmetic mean and standard deviations of the extent to which banks rely on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the list of cash flows to rationalize credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis*

Level	Rank	S.D	Mean	Statements	No
High	1	.9552	3.989	The company's electronically disclosed cash flow statement is based on the fact that it shows the cash receipts and payments in the period in which these flows occur.	15
High	5	.8431	3.739	The electronically disclosed cash flow statement helps investors, creditors, and others know the company's cash analysis	16
High	3	.8716	3.846	The electronically disclosed statement of cash flows is relied upon as it includes the investment and financing activities practiced by the company	17
High	4	.6996	3.814	The electronically published list displays all the internal and external cash flows in terms of their sources and uses during a certain period of time	18
High	2	.8786	3.871	The company's electronically disclosed statement of cash flows is relied upon, as it includes the flows that come from the operating activities that it engages in.	19
High	7	.9518	3.700	The electronically disclosed cash flow statement provides appropriate information on the sources of cash flows and payments for the company during a certain period of time	20
High	6	.9173	3.711	The electronically disclosed statement of cash flows helps in predicting the paths of development of business courses in the company	21
<b>High</b>			<b>3.810</b>	<b>Overall Mean</b>	

The previous Table 3 indicates that the extent to which Jordanian commercial banks rely on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the list of cash flows to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis was at an average level.

Their arithmetic averages ranged between 3.989 - 3.700 and all the statements came at the average level of reliance on this list. The arithmetic mean of the general total was (3.810). As for the low values of the standard deviations, which indicate the extent to which the values of this variable are dispersed from the arithmetic mean of all statements, it confirms that the answers of the study sample are close and similar to some extent.

*Table 4. Arithmetic mean and standard deviations of the extent to which banks rely on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the list of shareholders' rights to rationalize credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis*

Level	Rank	S.D	Mean	Statements	No
High	1	.9664	3.928	The electronically disclosed shareholder's equity list shows the capital operations of cumulative shareholders' equity and its details	22
High	2	.8174	3.825	The list of shareholders' equity disclosed electronically is relied upon to show the company's ordinary shares at their nominal value	23
High	5	.5828	3.789	The list of shareholders' rights disclosed electronically is viewed to show the paid-up capital and all legal and voluntary reserves	24
High	3	.8292	3.807	The list of shareholders' rights disclosed electronically is relied upon to know the issue premium for ordinary shares	25
High	4	.9795	3.790	The list of shareholders' equity disclosed electronically is relied upon to show the undistributed retained earnings, dividends to owners and shareholders, and net comprehensive income.	26
High	6	.9144	3.750	The list of shareholders' equity disclosed electronically is analyzed to identify, monitor and follow up on the changes that occur in the items of equity from the beginning of the financial period to its end.	27
<b>High</b>			<b>3.814</b>	overall Mean	

The previous Table 4 indicates that the extent to which Jordanian commercial banks relied on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the list of shareholders' rights to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis was at a high level of dependence. Their arithmetic means ranged between 3.928 - 3.750, and all items came at the average level of accreditation. The arithmetic mean of the general total was (3.814), while the low values of the standard deviations indicate the extent to which the values of this variable are dispersed from the arithmetic mean of all statements, confirming that the answers of the study sample are close and similar to some extent.

### **Second: The results of testing the hypotheses of the study**

T. Test (One-Sample) was used for the two-way comparisons and at the level of significance (0.05), and the following tables show the results obtained when testing the study hypotheses.

**1. The first hypothesis:** States that "Jordanian commercial banks depend on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the balance sheet to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis."

*Table 5. T-test results for the first hypothesis*

Decision	Sig-t	Tabular( t)	Calculated( t)	Variable
<i>Accepted</i>	0.000	1.96	18.78	Banks' reliance on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the list of financial position to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis

It is clear from the data in the previous Table 5 that the calculated t-value amounted to (18.78), while its tabular value (1.96) was extracted, and by comparing the values that were reached in testing this hypothesis, it was found that the calculated t-values are greater than the tabular values. Therefore, the hypothesis that states that "Jordanian commercial banks depend on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the balance sheet to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis is accepted." This confirms the value of Sig. significant, which is zero.

**2. The second hypothesis:** States that "Jordanian commercial banks depend on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the income statement to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis."

*Table 6. T-test results for the second hypothesis*

Decision	Sig-t	Tabular( t)	Calculated( t)	Variable
<i>Accepted</i>	0.000	1.96	15.18	Banks' reliance on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the income statement to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis

It is clear from the data in the previous Table 6 that the calculated t-value amounted to (15.18) while its tabular value (1.96) was extracted, and by comparing the values that were reached in testing this hypothesis, it is clear that the calculated t-values are greater than the tabular values. Therefore, the hypothesis that states "Jordanian commercial banks depend on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the income statement to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis" is accepted. This confirms the value of Sig which is zero.

**3. The third hypothesis:** States that "Jordanian commercial banks depend on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the list of cash flows to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis."

*Table 7. T-test results for the third hypothesis*

Decision	Sig-t	Tabular( t)	Calculated( t)	Variable
<i>Accepted</i>	0.000	1.96	26.63	Banks' reliance on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the cash flow list to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis

It is clear from the data in the previous Table 7 that the calculated t-value amounted to (26.63), while its tabular value (1.96) was extracted, and by comparing the values that were reached in testing this hypothesis, it becomes clear that the calculated t-values are greater than the tabular values. Therefore, the hypothesis that states

“Jordanian commercial banks depend on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the list of cash flows to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis is accepted.” This confirms the value of Sig which is zero.

**4. Testing the fourth hypothesis:** It states that “Jordanian commercial banks depend on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the list of shareholders’ rights to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis.”

*Table 8. T-test results for the fourth hypothesis*

Decision	Sig-t	Tabular(t)	Calculated(t)	Variable
<i>Accepted</i>	0.000	1.96	10.44	Banks' reliance on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the list of shareholders' rights to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis

It is clear from the data in the previous Table 8 that the calculated t-value amounted to (10.44), while its tabular value (1.96) was extracted, and by comparing the values that were reached in testing this hypothesis, it was found that the calculated t-values are greater than the tabular values. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted, which states that “Jordanian commercial banks depend on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the list of shareholders’ rights to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis.” This confirms the Sig value which is zero.

### Results

The results of the study can be summarized according to what was reached through the answers of the study sample as follows:

**First:** The results indicated that Jordanian commercial banks depend on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the list of financial positions to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis and with the high level of dependence. It shows the importance of relying on what the statement of financial position disclosed electronically shows of the relationships between the main groups of company accounts for a certain period, as well as the importance of what the statement of financial position shows the accounting information disclosed about the various depreciations resulting from the company's practice of its various activities. It shows the importance of the electronically disclosed list of accounting information because it reflects a clear picture of the company's financial position and provides information about the amount of liquidity.

**Second:** The results indicated that Jordanian commercial banks depend on the electronic disclosure of accounting information in the income statement to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis and the high level of dependence. The importance of relying on the income statement shows the accounting information disclosed electronically because it shows the results of the activities carried out by the company and shows all its revenues and expenses resulting from it, and it is used to evaluate the feasibility of investments and the returns resulting from the company. It turns out that the accounting information disclosed electronically appears in the income statement, net profit, or loss during a specified period.

**Third:** The results indicated that Jordanian commercial banks depend on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the list of cash flows to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis and at a high level. It turns out that

the company's statement of cash flows disclosed electronically is relied upon because it includes the flows that come from the operational activities that it exercises. It was also found that the statement of cash flows disclosed electronically is relied upon because it includes the investment and financing activities practiced by the company.

**Fourth:** The results indicated that Jordanian commercial banks depend on electronic disclosure of accounting information in the list of shareholders' rights to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis and at a high level. It shows the importance of relying on the list of shareholders' rights disclosed electronically because it shows the capital operations of the cumulative shareholders' rights holders and the details of that, and the company's ordinary shares are shown at their nominal value. It turns out that the list of shareholders' rights disclosed electronically is relied upon to know the issue premium for ordinary shares.

### **Recommendations**

The study recommends that Jordanian commercial banks give utmost importance and rely on electronic disclosure of accounting information to rationalize their credit decisions in light of the Corona crisis, by doing the following:

1. Increasing interest in presenting data in the statement of financial position in which accounting information is disclosed electronically on an accrual basis.
2. The necessity of accessing the accounting information disclosed in the statement of financial position from the main groups of the company's accounts and its obligations towards lenders and owners electronically.
3. The necessity of reviewing the explanations of the changes that occur in the assets, liabilities and shareholders' rights that appear in the income statement disclosed electronically at the beginning and last of the period.
4. Emphasizing the importance of the electronically disclosed cash flow statement as it provides appropriate information on the sources of cash flows and payments for the company during a certain period.
5. Emphasizing the importance of the electronically disclosed cash flow statement, as it helps predict the paths of development of work paths in the company.
6. The necessity for banks to rely on analyzing the list of shareholders' rights disclosed electronically to identify, monitor, and follow up on the changes that occur in the items of property rights from the beginning of the financial period to its end.
7. The need for Jordanian commercial banks to see the list of shareholders' rights disclosed electronically to show the paid-up capital and all legal and voluntary reserves.

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